

SPORTS



Tournament of Soviet Nations: athletes set records

On June 19, the second day of the athletic contest at the Tournament of Soviet Nations, Ramona Neubert of the GDR totalled 6,836 points, the world best in the women's seven-event competition. On the same day three new Soviet records were set—Valery Sereda from Leningrad scaled 235 cm, a 1 cm improvement on Vladimir Yashchenko's mark; Vasily Grishchenko registered 17 m 55 cm in the triple jump, adding 11 cm to the 1972 national mark of renowned Viktor Saneyev; and decathlete Grigory Degtaryov totalled 8,539 points, besting the former national mark by 100 points.



World record-holder Ramona Neubert (GDR).

Visitors win through

Field hockey world vice-champions West Germany beat the USSR 2-1 in the closing game of an international tournament in Moscow to win the top award. The USSR placed second and Spanish Tarasova club third.



Moscow and Leningrad water polists in a game which gave the Muscovites the title.



USSR record holder Valery Sereda.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

Over 1,400 athletes from 15 countries are attending the athletics contest at the Lenin Central Stadium in 39 events. Zoya Ivanova and Yuri Pleschikov won the marathon titles on May 14.

The contest will end on June 22 and we will carry its results into the next issue. But now some more recent results: In the shot-put winner Janis Bors from Latvia set a new tournament mark of 20 m 62 cm. Ethiopia's Cirma Birhanu won the 10,000 event. Sergei Yung of the Russian Federation won the 50 km walk. Nigeria's Innocent Ekebinke won the men's 100 m in 10.24 sec, while Nadezhda

Georgiyeva of Bulgaria and Olga Antonova of the Russian Federation shared the title in the women's event, clocking 11.29 sec.

The tournament, held a month and a half in advance of the world athletics championships in Helsinki (August 7-14), has brought together all top Soviet athletes, the tournament being but an elimination trial for the Helsinki championship and the Universiade in Canada.

MUSCOVITES UP TO THE MARK

The all-Moscow team won the Tournament of Soviet Nations water polo title, with a winning streak of six finals games scoring up the title for them. They went on to defeat the Ukraine 11-7 in the closing game.

There is logic to the Muscovites' success, as they fielded eight candidates to the national line-up, and they have plenty of Tournament experience, too. Topping up 14 points, they won their seventh such title. Kazakhstan placed second with two points less, and Uzbekistan came a surprising third with nine points.

Moscow is also doing well in the fencing tournament. After picking up the team foil title they won the sabre title, beating the Russian Federation 9-5 in the finals.

AT GDR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

14-year-old GDR schoolgirl Astrid Strauss, clocked 8 min 29.51 sec in the 800 freestyle, a new European mark, competing in the national championship in the town of Gera. The former record of 8.31.07 was set by her compatriot, Anka Sonnenbrodt on March 31 this year. Strauss set a record of 4.08.25

in the 400 m. In the men's events, Jörg Volthe clocked 49.58 sec, a new European mark, competing in the 100 m freestyle, the first leg of the 4x100 m relay. He improved by 0.02 sec his own European best he had set last August at the world championships at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

JURMALA-83

Lvov Grandmaster Oleg Romanishin won the international chess Jurmala-83 tournament totalling 11 points out of 13 possible. He had captured the lead from the first day of the tournament and sewed up the ultimate win with a round left to go, scoring nine wins, more than any other competitor, and losing not a single game. British International Master

Murray Chandler, one of the youngest entrants, who had persistently kept on the leader's heels, slowed down at the finish to wind up three points behind Romanishin but still in second place.

Also taking part in this fourth tournament to date were players from Spain, Cuba, Poland and Yugoslavia.

WORLD TITLE FOR BRAZIL

Brazil beat Argentina 1-0 in the final game of the world junior football championship.

Poland came third after beating South Korea 2-1 in extra-time.

Italian bid to salvage national football

An emergency session of the Italian soccer federation has ruled that all top division clubs should end negotiations with foreign players. This will only not elect contracts signed before June 13.

The ruling does not apply to footballers who played in Italy last season, with talks with them to be continued until the end of this month. The sole exception are clubs which have won promotion to the top division this season.

Federation president Federico Sordillo told reporters the decision was indispensable to salvage the game in Italy. Contacts with foreign players are mounting by the year and we should consider the fortunes not

just of four or five clubs but of the rest, too, he noted. We also decided that the growth of foreign imports in teams from two to three could do irreparable damage to entire Italian football, which is why we decided against meeting some club managers halfway. I personally hold the foreigners responsible for the country's bad international performance this season. They play the first fiddle in the country's leading clubs (Frenchman Platini in Juventus, Brazilian Falcao in Roma). I believe that last year's decision to sign on a second foreign player to any club was a mistake. They were the chief financial burden on clubs, he emphasized.

Vladimir McMillan



The US Post Office plans to issue 22 stamps in 1983 dedicated to the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. In the photo: the first four Olympic stamps.

Photo by Keystone-Zurich-TASS



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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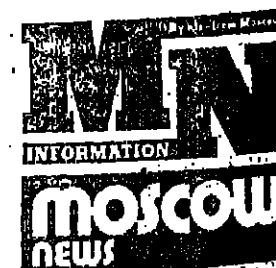
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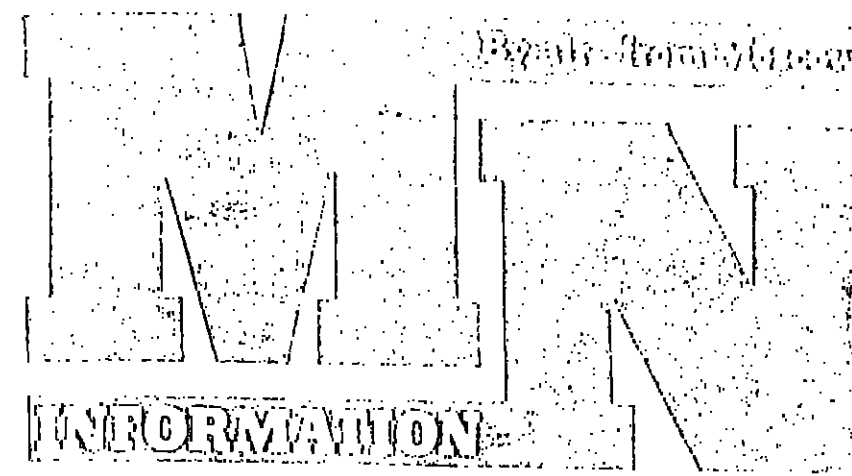
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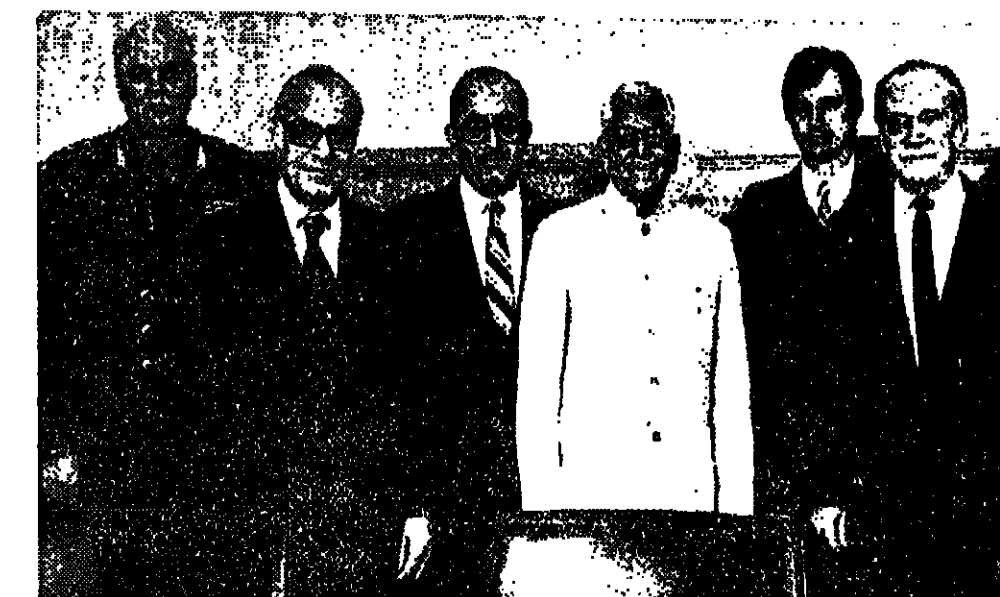
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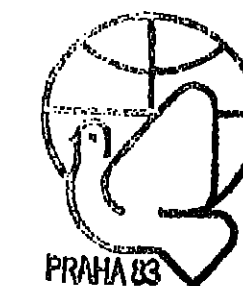


In the photo: before the talks.

Photo TASS

NIKOLAI TIKHONOV MEETS RAMASWAMI VENKATARAMAN

Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Indian Defence Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman in the Kremlin for cordial and friendly discussions of Soviet-Indian relations as well as international problems of interest to both countries. They said it was their countries' intention to improve the world situation on the basis of peaceful coexistence, as well as to promote world peace. The continued strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of their 1971 treaty can help achieve these goals, the two leaders emphasized.



AT WORLD ASSEMBLY 'FOR PEACE AND LIFE AGAINST NUCLEAR DISASTER'

Prague. Disarmament and reduced military spending, which has now reached astronomical proportions, would go a long way to solving many acute social problems facing the world. This was one of the conclusions of discussions at "The World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear Disaster". Dozens of representatives from many countries speaking in the workshops "The Threat of Nuclear War — a Danger to Life and Ways to Avert It", "European Security and Disarmament" and "The Arms Race: How to Stop and Reverse It", urged, on behalf of millions of their countrymen, an all-out effort to halt the imperialist-instigated arms race, whose most dangerous element is the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Following the discussion, forum delegates toured Czechoslovakia, appearing at anti-war meetings in the towns and villages they passed through. The meetings called for a new surge in the anti-war movement in order to block imperialism's militarist plans.

FACTS AND EVENTS

• The House of Representatives in the American Congress has approved the allocations of 78.3 million dollars for the construction of bases for new American nuclear missiles which Washington is planning to deploy on the territory of some West European countries.

• The Spanish Prime Minister F. Gonzalez, now on an official visit to the United States, has had meetings in Washington

with the American President G. Bush and Vice-President G. Bush, and the State Secretary G. Shultz. No official communiqué has been issued at the end of the talks.

• An unusual exhibition has opened in the capital of Ecuador. It features 9,000 archaeological finds "illegally taken out of the country" by Helen Gilchrist. An eight-year, trip mediated by UNESCO, enabled the Government of Ecuador to get back this unique collection of immense historical value.

APPEAL BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The American, British, French and Chinese ambassadors were invited to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow where they were given the texts of the USSR Supreme Soviet Decision of June 16, 1983, and the Soviet government memorandum to their respective governments containing the proposal that all great powers in possession of nuclear weapons put a qualitative and quantitative freeze on all their nuclear weapons.

This freeze, the Soviet government's appeal points out, envisages an end to quantitative increases by the parties involved in all nuclear components, as well as a commitment not to deploy new kinds or types of nuclear weapons.

In proposing this major initiative, the Soviet Union does not regard such a freeze as an end in itself, but rather as an effective first step towards the reduction and the eventual total elimination of nuclear weapons, and, thus, as a means of averting the threat of nuclear disaster altogether.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS IN SESSION

Vitaly Vorotnikov, elected Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee last week, was named the new Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 Soviet republics. Vorotnikov, born in 1928, replaces Mikhail Solomentsev, 69, who was last week named the new Chairman of the Party Control Commission.

Vorotnikov's appointment came at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Russian Federation in the Kremlin.

He served for four years as First Vice-Chairman to Solomentsev before being sent to Cuba as Ambassador in 1979.



Vitaly Vorotnikov, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

The Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet examined the tasks of government and economic agencies in the republic in expanding production, raising the quality of consumer items, and improving sales of these items.

The Session also adopted the Housing Code of the Russian Federation.

ANTI-WAR RALLIES STAGED BY THE SOVIET PUBLIC

An anti-war rally has been held in Moscow as part of the World Disarmament Campaign declared by the United Nations Organization.

The participants of the rally condemned the militarist policy pursued by the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as leading to further escalation in the arms race.

Another rally, attended by thousands of working people, took place in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk. Those taking part unanimously supported the new peace proposals for a freeze on nuclear armaments, made by the Soviet Union, and they sent a letter to the United Nations with the appeal that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe be prevented.

Space hope to play in Moscow again

We were moved by our reception in Moscow and are grateful to the government and the military of culture of the two countries which made possible our unforgettable night with Moscow audiences, whom every one of our show-stopping band made a special effort to please, said Boris Nergand, 35, leader of the French group Space.

The group did a week of concerts at Moscow's Olympia domed sports complex, drawing crowds of up to 18,000 each night.

Maria AMAROVA, Alexander BYRIN



The Space group in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Zhidov

REPLY FROM AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

On April 9, Soviet scientists issued an appeal to their colleagues all over the world stressing the danger of the United States administration military programme whose purpose is to create a huge new complex of anti-missile weapons deployed both on the ground and in outer space. The new weapons system was presented as being strictly defensive in character, allegedly ensuring complete security for the United States in case of a nuclear conflict. In their eminent responsibility statement the Soviet scientists declare that there are no effective defensive weapons guaranteeing security in a nuclear war, that it is impossible to create such weapons, and that the United States government initiative is orientated towards destabilization of the existing strategic balance.

A reply to the Soviet appeal has come from the Federation of American Scientists which has about five thousand members, including half of all the American Nobel Prize winners. The Federation of American Scientists, it is stressed in the reply, still adheres to the ideas which underlie the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missiles Systems signed in 1972, and favours the strengthening of this treaty, regarding it as a vehicle for achieving new limitations on offensive weapons. Without such a treaty, the arms race will become even more dangerous than it is today, say the American scientists.

The members of the Federation of American Scientists note that, like most Americans, the majority of their colleagues completely agree with the point of view expressed by the Federation.

TROOP REDUCTION INITIATIVE BY SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Vienna. At the recent plenary session of the Vienna talks the Czechoslovak delegation, on behalf of itself, the GDR, Poland and the USSR—all direct participants—submitted the draft of a comprehensive "Agreement on a Mutual Troop and Arms Reduction and Relevant Measures in Central Europe".

The draft is based fully on the simple new practical approach to the reduction issues first put forward by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks in February 1983 to break the deadlock. Essentially, it proposed the starting in earnest, regardless of whatever arguments or differences on the relative NATO and Warsaw Treaty troops strength, of troop and arms cutbacks in Central Europe to bring the figures down to equal collective ceilings on a reduced level.

As a first step, the draft specifically envisages the immediate reduction of definite number of Soviet and American troops and weapons in Central Europe on the basis of reciprocity, as well as a further freeze on the troops and armament levels of all the direct participants, which could be effective until a comprehensive agreement is reached. Significantly, the socialist countries have suggested ending the talks in within a year. The draft also envisages all the direct participants committing themselves to bring down their troop strength in Central Europe within three years of the agreement coming into force to equal collective levels of 900,000, including 700,000 ground troops and 200,000 Air Force personnel on each side.



Military adviser: I do remember that I am being sent to El Salvador as a doctor. It only escapes me whether I am a surgeon or a neuropathologist.

Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

A statement by H. Kohl

Bonn. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl when speaking in the Bundestag delivered a government statement centering on relations with the German Democratic Republic.

The Chancellor spoke in the name of "all Germans". He said that Bonn "is not going to reconcile itself with the division of the Vaterland" and allowed a number of tactless side-swipes at the GDR.

The content of the government statement shows that the ruling circles of the FRG, acting

at one with Washington, slide ever lower towards the "tough line" in relations between West and East, trying to lecture the socialist states and going so far as to interfering into their internal affairs.

This political line has been criticized in the Bundestag by the SDPG leaders — the parliamentary Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Chairman Willy Brandt, as well as Otto Schily, representative of the Green Party.

Afghanistan and Pakistan talks in Geneva

Geneva. Afghanistan and Pakistan are holding talks here with the mediation of the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General Diego Cordovez. The Afghan delegation is headed by the

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost and the head of the Pakistani delegation is the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Sahibzada Yakub Ali Khan.

THE OAU ON THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Addis Ababa. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, leader of Socialist Ethiopia, has sent a message to the heads of state of Iran and Iraq. Pointing to the recent Assembly of the OAU Summit in Addis Ababa which expressed regret over the continuing war between the two fraternal countries he appealed to the OAU to put an end to the hostilities between them.

Appeal to Madrid Meeting

Belgrade. All the states, participating in the Madrid Meeting should make every effort to overcome the existing discord and use the draft final document submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries as a basis for its speedy conclusion as there is no sensible alternative to détente in Europe.

This is emphasized in the joint statement, summarizing the results of the official visit here of the Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme and his talks with the President of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY M. Planinc. It was stressed in the course of the talks that in the present international situation which is fraught with danger, efforts should be stepped up in order to stop the arms race which may become uncontrollable and may threaten the foundations of general peace and stability. The suggestions for creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe are most important for this purpose.

ALI AGGA'S GODFATHERS

Rome. The testimony of Turkish neofascist Ali Agga who in 1981 tried to assassinate the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, about the alleged Bulgarian connection was apparently prompted while in jail following sentencing by an Italian court.

The newspaper "L'Unità" writes that after the trial at which he was sentenced to life imprisonment, Agga was incarcerated in the jail where Raffaele Cutolo, one of the bosses of the Neapolitan mafia, was serving a sentence. Cutolo's entourage say that he showed a "personal interest" in the Turkish terrorist, and that he, a delinquent, was followed by threats and even attempts on Agga's life.

Taking part in the "brainwashing" of the Turkish neofascist was the jail chaplain who, as has now been established, was the Cutolo's go-between with the outside world. Another "brainwasher" was Semenzi, one of the leaders of the underground red brigades terrorist organization, who was detained at that time. Semenzi was placed in Agga's cell for long periods of time, and even taught Agga Italian.

At the end of this "course of education" a representative of the Italian special services came to the jail, and, according to the official version, it was he who told Agga that he was his "new revolution".



The situation remains tense in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon. Israeli planes carry out daily reconnaissance flights. There are reports that the command of the Israeli Army has sent large amounts of military equipment and ammunition to this area (in the photo).

FACTS and EVENTS

Twenty South African political detainees in Paarl prison in South Africa's Cape of Good Hope Province have gone on hunger strike. They have been held behind bars without trial on the basis of the notorious security laws.

The latest UN statistics put the Earth's population at 4,585 million people, or 78 million more than a year ago.

The new large-scale offensive carried out by the Salvadoran patriots in the east of the country has resulted in several successful operations. The guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have fought a number of pitched battles in which they captured a military communications centre built by the Americans.

According to UNESCO figures, there are now 250 re-

dio-receivers and 100 TV sets per thousand people in South America. The continent surely is lagging behind the industrialized nations, where the comparable figure amounts to 600 receivers, but is still far ahead of Asia and Africa.

There is serious doubt regarding USA sincerity to reach constructive results at the Nuclear Arms Limitation Talks in Geneva, said E. Bahr of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

The latest test of the USA's Pershing-2 missile at the White Sands proving ground in New Mexico failed. A Pentagon spokesman revealed that the still unidentified breakdown occurred in the closing stage of the flight.

The British Defence Ministry has announced its decision to remove several warships from the Falklands area in order to equip them with the latest Sea Wolf missiles.

MAFIA AND CIA: HAND IN GLOVE

Rome. According to the Italian weekly, "L'Espresso", the American special services are given information about the situation in the Mediterranean by different Mafia clans. This has been actually admitted by former chief of the US Air Force intelligence service General Keagan who said that the information comes from organizations which have considerable interests and are highly active in the area.

"L'Espresso" points out that

the Mafiosi have turned the Mediterranean into a half-way house through which drugs are shipped from the Middle East to Europe and the United States, and weapons sent from the latter two areas to the Middle East. The ramified gangster syndicate supplies American Mafia chiefs with highly diverse information, including military intelligence, which they, like "genuine American patriots" pass on to the US intelligence services.

Japan funds Latin American dictatorships

Tokyo. According to "Asahi", last May the Japanese Government gave El Salvador and Honduras several hundred million dollars on extremely easy terms, and the Nakasone cabinet is planning to raise this aid in the nearest future and to make the funding of pro-fascist dictatorships a regular affair.

Simultaneously the Japanese Government authorized an end to economic assistance to Nicaragua which is being raided by the remnants of Somoza gangs. This decision was adopted after a Paris meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Sh. Abe and US Secretary of State G. Shultz, who demanded that Tokyo actively toe the US line.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT ATTACKED IN FRISCO

San Francisco. O. Plotnikov, the Soviet Consul of the General Consulate has been attacked here by two unidentified persons who inflicted four deep wounds in the head with a heavy object. The attackers es-

caped without making any attempt to rob the diplomat.

O. Plotnikov was taken to hospital and doctors say that he is now in a "satisfactory" condition.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Lisbon. The Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares has presented his cabinet's programme to the Assembly of the Republic. In so far as concerns foreign policy, his government intends to strengthen Portugal's "traditional alliances", particularly with NATO, to complete the negotiations with the United States over the extension of the Pentagon's lease of the air base on the Azores, and to seek the country's accession to the Common Market. Soares also informed the Assembly of plans to

restructure and modernize the armed forces, and to strengthen their links with the military organization of NATO in order to increase their efficiency within the framework of the defensive alliance.

Special attention is given in the government's programme to economic problems. In order to help Portugal out of its present crisis it is proposed to decentralize a number of industries and to continue to curtail the agrarian reform.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE NO 'BATTLEFIELD'

Discussing in PRAVDA America's approach to developing nations, Professor K. Brutonen specifically notes that the Reagan administration thinks it more politically profitable to impose its will on the newly-free states as part of its global anti-Soviet strategy. It primarily views those nations as an East-West "battlefield"; in other words, Washington is using anti-Soviet rhetoric to obscure its neo-colonialist designs in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to destabilize "unfriendly" regimes there. This is why the Reagan administration is eager to visualize the national liberation movements as a product of Soviet "subversive activities", the paper points out.

BUSINESS AND REAGANOMICS

The American business community is shaking its enthusiasm for the White House's policy of unbridled increases in military expenditure in accordance with which it is planned to spend a huge sum of money—1,600,000 million dollars on the Pentagon's needs over the next five years. This loss of interest is in sharp contrast to the community's support for this policy in its initial stages, writes N. Samuilov in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

How can one explain the switch around in the business community's attitude to the military budget? The answer to this question has to be sought first and foremost not in the unexpectedly aroused peaceful feelings of the American bourgeoisie, but in their strictly class interests. The fact is that the American Treasury is withdrawing tremendous sums of money from the loan capital market to cover the gaping budget deficits, and thus depriving private business of the possibility of investing money in the American economy. Besides, the deficit is leading to considerable increases in bank lending rates, which makes it unprofitable for businessmen to borrow money for new investments.

At present, the overall long-drawn-out crisis is causing certain doubts in military expenditure, even if at times this goes contrary to their immediate selfish interests.

AN UNFRIENDLY STANCE

The Chinese mass media keep on smearing, both domestically and abroad, Soviet foreign policy, making use of many "trappings" of anti-Sovietism, writes Mikhail Yakovlev in IZVESTIYA.

Prominent in this respect is material on Sino-Soviet relations. Lately, it has followed the stereotype. Declarations of China's will to normalize relations with the Soviet Union are followed by accusations that the USSR is intracable and reluctant to remove the so-called obstacles, and, backed on this is the "Soviet threat to China". The stereotyped ending consists of a return to the familiar song about China's "principled" struggle against Soviet "hegemonism". This treatment of bilateral relations by the Chinese press is but an attempt to distort the problem of Sino-Soviet normalization and smear Soviet policy vis-à-vis China whom the Soviet Union has never threatened. M. Yakovlev points out.

UNDER THE SLOGAN OF 'NEITHER WEST NOR EAST'

Analysing the situation in Iran, and specifically the reasons for the dissolution of the Tudeh Party and the arrest of its leaders, professor R. Ulyanovsky writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA that in levelling absurd charges of "espionage" for the Soviet Union, conservative quarters in Iran sought not just to deal a blow at the country's progressive forces but also to complicate Soviet-Iranian relations. On the one hand, this action is part of the clergy's drive to Iran out any "disidence" and particularly to prevent the spread in Iran of the "Godless" ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and, on the other, it is evidence of the patent inclination of some ruling circles to escalate the tension they have inspired in Soviet-Iranian relations and to create favourable conditions for a swing to the right, away from the much-talked-of policy of "Neither West nor East". In reporting these developments the French "Le Monde" posed the following very pertinent questions: Is not the repression against the communists and the "cold war" against Moscow a prologue to a normalization of relations with Washington? Indeed, this could easily be the case, the paper comments.

OF INTEREST

A new role for tobacco

Researchers from the University of Florida have devised a method for the production of a white crystalline powder which has no smell or taste. They believe it to be very useful as food for patients suffering from kidney complaints and for those who must limit their consumption of salt.

The powder is an edible protein of 90 per cent purity. One of its chief merits is its ability to produce lower substances which need to be removed from the body. As it is obtained from tobacco leaves, smokers should

refrain from putting the weed to no good use. Why should they continually waste, to the detriment of their health, a raw material which could make valuable food?

According to Reuters' news agency, the powder can be stored under ordinary conditions for a long time.

Birds' reference points

Some researchers suppose that birds have been able to find their way home by using the Earth's magnetic field as a reference point. This has been supported by the Max Planck Institute. It was established that supermagnetic that counter-physiological, back

to their home from 700 kilometers away, while other species depend on the sense of smell can only return to a radius of up to 100 kilometers. It must be that, to find their bearings, birds make use of an unknown substance which is present in the air in definite concentrations.

Minibul

What biologists believe to be the world's smallest mammal—a bat weighing only 2 grammes and with a wingspan of 8 centimetres—has been discovered in a cave in Thailand. Despite its minuscule size the bat is a predator feeding on flies and other insects.

VIEWPOINT

S. NARAYANAN,
General Secretary, Indo-Soviet
Cultural Society

THE COBRA SHOULD NOT STRIKE

The cobra spreads its hood. Meanwhile mankind watches frozen in fear, hoping that it will not strike.

The nuclear arms race, vividly described in this way by Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has further deteriorated. One of the most dangerous facets of the race is the Reagan administration's desire to deploy Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Europe by the end of 1983. The US Congress has agreed to President Reagan's demand that hundreds of millions of dollars be allotted for the further development and testing of MX intercontinental ballistic missile—a quantitatively new system of strategic weapons.

This is but one part of the scenario of aggression and hegemonism. A similar picture is to be found all over the globe—in the Indian Ocean, in the Persian Gulf area, in the Caribbean and in Central America. The Americans assume the role of policemen in order to impose their will on the planet's population. In Washington they want people to believe that the Soviet Union has the edge over the NATO powers militarily and

that it may unleash a prolonged nuclear war with the hope of winning it.

What a fantastic attempt at deceit!

Back in 1970 the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London stated that the USSR was approaching nuclear parity with the USA. On February 25, 1971, the Americans heard President Nixon declaring over the radio that neither the USA nor the USSR had nuclear advantage.

Thus, Washington officially recognized the existence of equilibrium between the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States. The parity exists now, too, as is confirmed by many Western leaders today.

But parity is a dirty word with the White House. Via his words and deeds, Reagan has proclaimed to the whole world that he is determined to establish decisive military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries. It is easy to see what for — so that he can enforce the American will via nuclear blackmail.

A vivid contrast is provided by the Soviet Union which day in and day out advances peace

initiatives backed up by concrete actions. Peace has been considered sacred in the Soviet Union since its foundation in 1917 when the great Lenin issued the first "Decree of Peace".

In the post-war years the Soviet Union has submitted more than 100 proposals concerning disarmament as a whole or on individual issues of restricting the arms race for the consideration of various international forums.

The USSR's most important initiative is the unilateral undertaking it has given not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

Together with its Warsaw Treaty allies the Soviet Union has proposed to the NATO countries that a treaty be concluded on the mutual non-use of military force and that peaceful relations be maintained between the two blocs.

Finally, at its recent session, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest legislative body in the country, mandated the Soviet Government to approach all the NATO countries with the proposal that a simultaneous freeze be put on existing nuclear weapons, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

These and the other peaceful Soviet proposals are approved and supported by peace-loving people the world over. Special mention should be made of the support accorded to these proposals by the Indian Government and people. The joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed in September, 1982, reads: "The Indian side welcomes the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both sides consider this an important step towards a complete ban on the use, or threatened use, of nuclear weapons".

The realization of the danger of nuclear war hanging over the world has drawn a huge mass of people into the anti-nuclear movement—people of different races and ethnic groups, of different ideologies and outlooks, people whose views sometimes lie at different ends of the political spectrum. The world public has become a real force in the preservation of peace and in the struggle against the arms race.

The peoples of the world are now emerging for the first time ever at the forefront of history. By vigorous and purposeful action, they can remove the danger of nuclear war and preserve peace and, consequently, life on our planet.

The Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War has become an important milestone in this worldwide anti-war movement. Those who assembled in Prague were united by one single goal—to defend the right to life, and to prevent the cobra from striking which would be highly dangerous for us all.

Round
the Soviet
Union

● POETRY RECITALS AND CONCERTS FORMED PART OF A POETRY FESTIVAL HELD IN AN OLD PARK NEAR THE VILLAGES OF OYSTUG, WHERE THE RUSSIAN POET FYODOR IVANOVICH TYUTCHEV WAS BORN. The festival, dedicated to the 180th anniversary since Tyutchev's birth, was attended by thousands of villagers from the surrounding areas of the Bryansk Region, as well as by numerous guests from other parts of the country. Bunches of flowers were laid at Tyutchev's statue, and many visits paid to the memorial museum which has acquired a new exhibit — family mementos from the archives of the poet's granddaughter.

● A CARAVAN OF FIFTY SHIPS FROM KRASNOYARSK AND OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES IN THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY ACCOMPANIED BY AN ICEBREAKER HAS BROUGHT CARBOONS FOR THE NORILSK ORE ENRICHMENT AND METALLURGICAL COMPLEX, AS WELL AS CONSUMER GOODS AND FOOD. More than four million tonnes of cargo and nearly 20 thousand passengers are to be carried by the Enisei River Steamship company along the busy Taimyr shipping line this summer.

● THE MOSKVA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM HAS GONE INTO OPERATION. It will ensure stable reception of Moscow television programmes at Oskara and Kara-Dapa, two remote Turkmenistan oil-workers' settlements. The First National Programme is watched in all the settlements of South-Western Turkmenistan. A TWO-AND-HALF KILOMETRE-LONG AUTOMOBILE PIER HAS BEEN LAID ACROSS THE GULF OF FINLAND FROM THE STATION OF GORSKAYA. It is part of a complex, now under construction, designed to protect Leningrad from floods. Construction work is gaining momentum, and production bases have been set up complete with concrete-mixing plants, repair services, and access for lorries. This year, a new road will make it possible for ground transport to reach the port of Kronshadt.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CULTURE ON THE FARM

It is an open secret that rural dwellers have less access to culture and art by comparison to the inhabitants of cities. This problem exists in the USSR, too. How is it being resolved?

The Central Television broadcasts, writes PRAVDA, received by 90 per cent of this country's population, give extensive coverage to performances by the best theatres and orchestras. Televised tours of our world-famous museums, as well as encounters with leading cultural celebrities, also feature prominently. Such programmes are oriented to a considerable degree towards the rural viewer. But this is no substitute for direct contact with the arts. Those on state and collective farms living close to metropolitan areas can go on organized trips to theatres, concerts and museums, all paid for by the farm management. "Big art" also moves to the country. This is done via tours by regional theatres, philharmonic societies and museum exhibitions. In the summer it has become traditional for our major theatre companies to go on tour throughout the USSR. Local houses of culture play an important part in the development of cultural life in rural areas. They are run by state and collective farms. These establishments, which are entirely financed by the farm management, show new films and organize concerts by guest performers as well as various amateur activities.

IKIBASTUZ-CENTRE: A BRIDGE INTO
TOMORROW'S POWER GENERATING
INDUSTRY

The Soviet Union leads the world in power resources, writes the NAIKA I ZHIZN magazine. But approximately 80 per cent of the country's energy resources are concentrated beyond the Urals, while the

bulk of energy consumers are found in the European part of the USSR. Capacities are obviously lacking here for handling peak loads.

How can one provide for the efficient transmission of the energy produced in Northern Kazakhstan (it is in Kazakhstan that the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex is being developed—one of the largest in the USSR). Wouldn't it be more efficient to convert raw materials into electricity on the spot, with subsequent transmission over the wires?

The conclusion of experts, after prolonged research, is that super-long-distance, high-voltage transmission lines are what is needed. Soviet engineers have come up with a daring project for the design of a super-long-distance power transmission line carrying 1,500 kv from Ekibastuz to the Centre. It will run for almost 2,500 km from the Irtysh River area to the Volga River and further west to Tsimbuz. The line, whose construction has already been started, will enable the huge fuel resources of Northern Kazakhstan to be included more efficiently into this country's common energy balance. It will carry annually 42,000 million kw/hours of electricity to the Centre. Having become part of the USSR's single power system, the 1,500 kv transmission line will make a tangible contribution towards its reliability and manoeuvrability, concludes the magazine.

ARTISTS JOIN FORCES WITH
ARCHITECTS

Over the years of Soviet power, writes People's Artist of the USSR Zuzab Tsarelet in IZVESTIA, more than one thousand cities and towns have been built. As many as fifteen fast growing urban settlements appear every year. It is to be regretted, Tsarelet says, that we live surrounded by standardized houses, cinemas, shops, schools, and so on. How uncomfortable one sometimes feels in such neighbourhoods! But the city affects man in its own way. This is what psychologists claim, anyway.

How can cities be made both convenient and beautiful, having an individual character of their own? Architects should enlist the help of artists in this matter, suggests Tsarelet.

A lot has been written in the press about the restoration of the central part of Tbilisi. The old districts of the city have been restored by architects working alongside artists, on the basis of a thoroughly elaborated plan discussed by the Government of the Georgian Republic and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The suggested and implemented artistic solution corresponded to the very spirit of the city and to the character of the Tbilisians. Something similar has been achieved in the ancient Russian city of Yaroslavl. In Yaroslavl, architects, builders and artists united their efforts on the basis of a city-development contract in order to harmonically combine the historical background with modern industrial construction.

PROTECTION FOR ANTS

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries a story on the Verkhnyaya Kiyasma ant sanctuary in the Russian Federation. A sanctuary for ants sounds somewhat odd at first. But these little "forest doctors" are of inestimable assistance to human beings. The population of five large anthills, for example, destroy as much as thirty kilograms of harmful insects per month.

The setting up of the ant sanctuary, notes the newspaper, is a continuation of the "Operation Ant" programme begun in the Republic ten years ago. At the present time measures have been taken for protecting ants—the destruction of anthills, now carries the penalty of a fine.

There are over thirty types of ants at the sanctuary, which covers an area of 600 hectares. Research will be carried out here by the Institute of Zoology, Morphology and Animal Ecology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

SOVIET POWER INDUSTRY LOOKS
TOWARDS ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR ENERGY

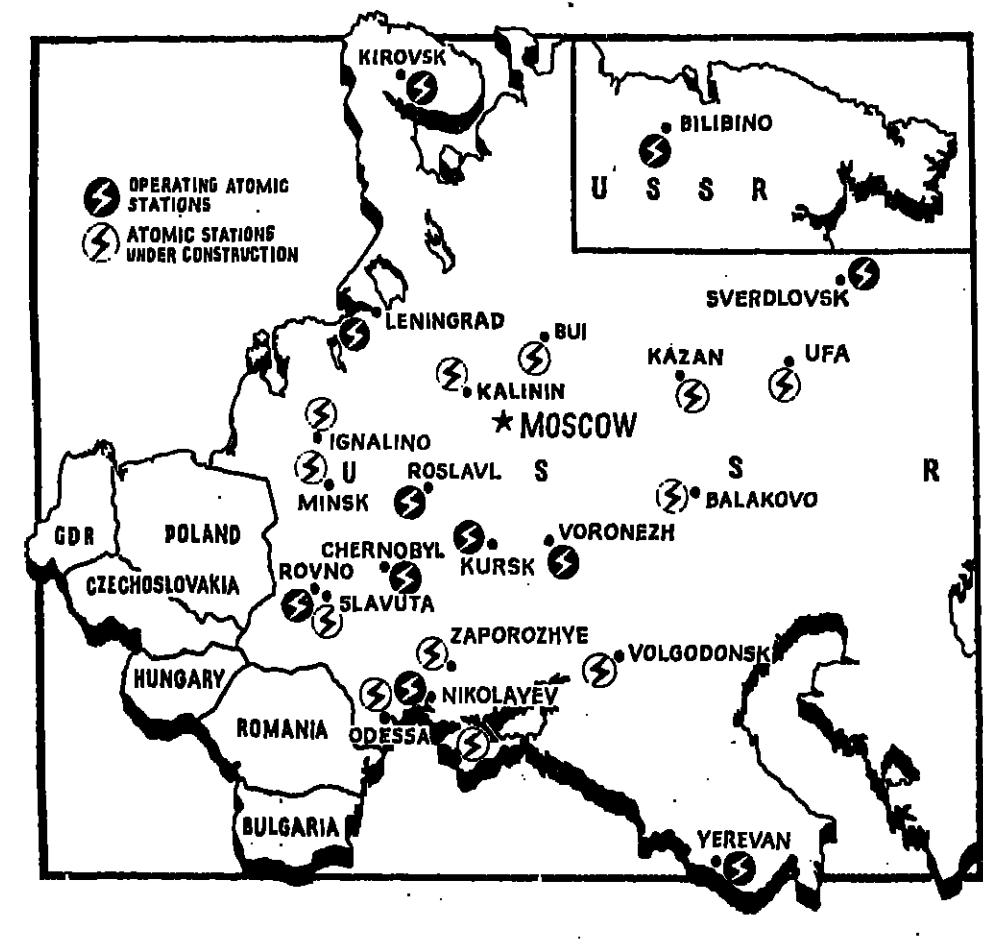
14 atomic power stations are in operation in the Soviet Union at the present time and 15 more are under construction (see map). While the world's first atomic power station, built near Moscow in 1954, had a capacity of only 5 thousand kilowatts, some stations that are now being constructed, in the Ukraine, for example, have a capacity of as much as 4 million kilowatts. A special plant manufacturing atomic power generation equipment and named Atomash is being commissioned to supply seven one-million-kilowatt reactors by 1985. It will produce 6 to 7 such power blocks annually during the 1980-1990 period. The world's largest 1000 000 kv fast reactor operates at a Soviet station, in order to evaluate the development rates of the Soviet

atomic power industry suffice it to say that its capacities grow alone for 1981-1985 will make up 24 to 25 million kilowatts.

The Soviet Union has worked out an energy programme providing for the development and foremost use of the newest atomic reactors. Research will also be undertaken in an effort to solve the controlled thermonuclear synthesis problem.

The map shows atomic power stations in operation or under construction in the CMEA member-countries.

The USSR is coordinating its activities in this field with CMEA member-countries. In 10 years the total capacity of all their atomic power stations is expected to reach 100 million kw.

Machine tools
of the future

The 50th USSR Anniversary Machine-tool Engineering Association, in the city of Ivanovo, in the centre of Russia, has started to manufacture a multi-purpose machine-tool complex which can be described as belonging to the technology of tomorrow. By using manipulators, the centre automatically installs workpieces for machining, changes the cutting tools, and transfers the machined parts onto the storage shelf. Having finished with one type of part, the complex automatically proceeds to machine another part of a different shape.

Placed next to the complex is a rotating platform looking like a set of toy railway tracks, which brings new cutting tools, rigging and workpieces to the centre.

The machine has an adaptive system for monitoring the regimen of cutting, and a set of measuring and registering instruments. In case of breakdown, electronic devices locate the fault for the operator.

As most of the assemblies are highly reliable, one worker can simultaneously control the operation of several complexes without strain.

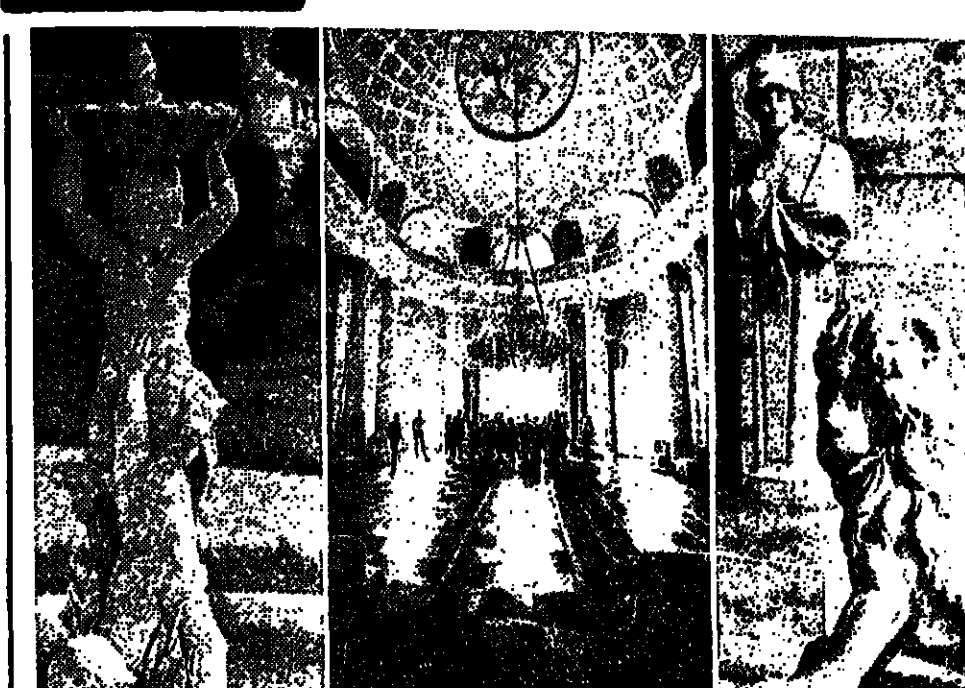
Later on, these complexes will be used like toy construction blocks to make up different components of the so-called flexible industrial systems.

'FLORA'
CLEANING
THE OCEAN

Uniquely designed ships leave the building ways of the Khabarovsk Shipyards in the Far East. The world's first diesel-electric ship for studying undersea volcanic activity has been built here. Geophysicists, biologists and hydrometeorologists rove the World Ocean in ships made at Khabarovsk.

The other day a ship of the "Flora" type designed for environmental protection of the sea left the yards. The ship has high navigational qualities. It will operate in large ports and in fishing areas. The collected oil wastes will be recycled.

Places to visit



Summer at Arkhangelskoye

The old Arkhangelskoye estate stands on a steep bank of the Moskva River west of the capital.

One of its original owners in the late 18th century was a rich noble, Golitsyn. Following the fashion of the time, he built a palace-and-park estate there.

The estate is at its most beautiful in the summer time. The park descends in gigantic steps to the Moskva River beyond which lies a wide expanse of forest land. The columns of pavilions and summer houses can be seen between the trees, while over 200 marble sculptures line the alleys of the park.

But the estate's main treasure are its 200 paintings done by Western masters between the 17th and the first half of the 19th centuries.

Also, pride of place is held by the book collection of over 10,000 volumes, which was considered one of the biggest private libraries in Russia.

A visit to Arkhangelskoye will take you back to the past. Large funds have been spent on restoring the palace, the estate church and the "Colonnade".

These photos by Andrei Knyazev show the Great Hall of the palace (centre) and several sculptures.

WORLD'S ONLY LAND RECLAMATION MUSEUM

The world's only land reclamation museum has been opened in Lithuania, the Soviet Republic in the Baltics. It is situated on Ruone Island in the Neman delta.

One of the sections is devoted to the history of land reclamation in Lithuania. The yellowed documents speak of hard manual labour when marshes were drained in the old times. Over the years since World War II, more than two and a half million hectares have been

turned in Lithuania into fertile fields, arable meadows and pastures.

There are other exhibits demonstrating land reclamation in other Soviet republics. For example, about three million hectares have already been drained in Byelorussia, in the west of the USSR. All-round research is undertaken and authoritative scientific opinions are considered in the Soviet Union, even when they deal with small

reclamation projects. This approach excludes possible damage to nature. Thus, they leave intact over twenty thousand small and big rivers originating in Byelorussia.

According to the museum data, 137 million hectares have been reclaimed and drained and 18.5 million hectares are being irrigated. This accounts for 11 per cent of the entire ploughland. Such lands yield one-third of the Soviet Union's crop produce.

THE ANCIENT ART OF FALCONRY

Hunting with falcon, hawk and golden eagle is one of the favourite and most ancient pastimes among the Kirghiz.

There was a time in the Central Asian Kirghizia market places when young golden eagles and falcons which had been taught to hunt birds, hares, foxes, wolves and even larger animals were featured. It was not a simple matter for a hunter to teach the bird to catch up with the prey and halt it until the

coming of the rider. For this reason they were expensive.

In order to catch a nestling the falconer finds a nest in the mountains at a height of 4 to 5 thousand metres. He fixes a special net with intricate devices and starts his observation. He has to wait for several days sometimes before the nestlings are alone. Then the catching net is used. Not always does the hunter manage

to take the young ones but, as is often the case, the parents come back and attack the bird-catcher. The fight is dangerous since the big birds with sharp claws and wings spans of about 2 metres are capable of pushing the hunter off the rock.

But now the young golden eagle is caught, taken to the hunter's home and painstaking training begins. A special leather hood is put over the bird's eyes and it is left without food for several days. Then the bird is taken to the mountains where the hood is taken off. It soars up into the sky and drops on the prey. The falconer waits for a nest to the bird's spot and retrieves the prey. He gives the bird a piece of meat that he has kept ready. The golden eagle is capable of seeing a running marmot, badger or a small marmot at a distance of one kilometre.

The value of such hunting lies in the prey's skin, which is used for making boots.

In Kirghizia there are now more than 200 falconers. Some of them are young men. In the Lake Issyk-Kul area there is a school where birds and young falconers are trained. In the photos the hooded, the golden eagle is ready to fly.

Science
and technologyRHEUMATOLOGISTS
MEET IN MOSCOW

The 10th European Congress of Rheumatologists opens on June 26 in Moscow. There is great interest in the congress among the medical community, so doctors and scientists from every continent have expressed their desire to attend. Apart from leading European rheumatologists, representative delegations will be arriving in the Soviet capital from Australia, Canada, India, Japan, the United States, and New Zealand. Nearly 2.5 thousand specialists are expected to be present.

The interest is hardly accidental. There are widespread efforts to combat rheumatic diseases in every country. According to world statistics, these maladies account for thirty per cent of all cases of temporary disability among employees, and for over ten per cent of all cases of permanent disability.

Authoritative European specialists were involved in the compilation of the congress programme, which took many months to prepare. It included a discussion of early detection and preventive and current treatment of rheumatic diseases, including new aspects of the diseases, which have emerged in various countries. A very important issue is rehabilitation. Many of the patients suffering from the disease need constant nursing; they are unable to work or to look after themselves. The best way of ensuring medical and social care for such people will be one of the subjects discussed at the congress.

Some four hundred delegates have been asked to prepare reports in the form of stand displays. There are various advantages to this. In addition to being useful aids to discussion, such displays enable delegates to choose their own time to examine the materials on view, without having to miss reports of interest to them delivered during the symposiums.

A specialized exhibition, Rheumatology-83, opening in Moscow to coincide with the congress, will enable delegates to learn about the latest achievements of the medical and pharmaceutical industries. More than 130 firms from Europe, the United States, India and Japan will be displaying their products.

THUNDERSTORMS
RAGING ON JUPITER

The Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has discovered that thunderstorms rage on Jupiter, thus the Solar System's largest planet is fully justified in its name.

The world's largest decimetre-wave radio telescope near Kharkov has been an objective precisely for every Soviet citizen, as it serves the cause of further convergence between nations and nationalities in this country and is strengthening their friendship. It also helps them to their knowledge of world culture.

VIEWPOINT

RUSSIAN AS
A VEHICULAR
LANGUAGE

Professor
Maskhud DZHUNUSOV

No linguistic prodigy could possibly master all the languages spoken and written in this country. They include 30 Indo-European, 25 Turkic, 24 Indo-European, 22 Mongolic, Tungus-Manchu, 20 Finno-Ugric, and a variety of other languages. They are all equal and, regardless of the places where they are widespread, they develop without any discrimination. This linguistic variety and the growing internationalization of the economy and cultures in a single system emerging in this country, give rise to the need for an efficient vehicular language. This highly responsible role is played by Russian, and for a very good reason. In terms of the number of persons actively using it, this is the most important language in the country, and the third most widespread in the world, following Chinese and English.

However, this is not simply a matter of numbers. Russian has for long been highly appreciated as a leading language by many foreign writers and travellers. The French writer Prosper Mérimée, for instance, considered Russian to be the richest of all the European languages. It has been created, he said, as if on purpose, for expressing the minutest nuances. It has a miraculous conciseness and clarity. Growing numbers of people in all countries are becoming convinced that Russian deserves to be studied both on its own account, and because it opens up the treasures of Russian literature. This was the opinion expressed by Friedrich Engels.

Today the Russian language is acquiring a growing importance, playing a major role in the life of our contemporaries. First and foremost, of course, in this country it is a native tongue for 60 per cent of the Soviet people. More than 23 per cent of the population speak it fluently as their second language, against 17 per cent in 1970.

At present, there are more than 103 million schoolchildren and students in this country, or 30 per cent of the population against 25 per cent in 1940. The Soviet system of education continues to improve the teaching of all subjects, including languages. Far from being merely one of many, Russian provides the key to a treasure-house of great spiritual values. One-third of all the literature, science and technology published in the world is in Russian, and four-fifths of all the information accumulated by mankind is also in Russian.

For a long time, fluent mastery of Russian as a second language has been an objective precisely for every Soviet citizen, as it serves the cause of further convergence between nations and nationalities in this country and is strengthening their friendship. It also helps them to their knowledge of world culture.

In a ruling adopted this May, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers agreed on additional measures to be taken in order to facilitate the learning of Russian as a second language and to improve the training of teachers in Russian language and literature and to raise the level of the participation of foreign students in the study of Russian language and literature.

ENTERTAINMENT

ARTISTS FROM THE FAR EAST

Recently Muscovites familiarized themselves with the art of a Far Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble, which showed its first ever programme quite recently, on October 26, 1979.

Until then there was no such professional group in the city of Khabarovsk though it boasted lots of amateur ensembles, groups and choirs. Their best performers were invited to form the core of the new ensemble.

The Far East is a home to various nationalities — Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians as well as "small nationalities" like Nenets, Nanaiana, Evenka, Tungus, Nivkha and Alenta. Each of them has its own folklore, songs, dances, rites, fairs and traditions. National costumes, decorations and musical instruments are handed down from generation to generation. Surviving to this day is the mastery, originality and specific old singing and dancing techniques.

The programme shown in Moscow focused on folkloric works. Using the language of plasticity, choreography and singing we tried to "retell" old legends and tales, tell about the



Russian folk dance.

past and present of our land, says ensemble's artistic director Viktor Morozov, graduate from the Novosibirsk Conservatoire. At present we are working on

a new play devoted to the past and present of various nationalities in the Far East, he said in conclusion.

Igor MIKHAILOV

'THE QUEEN OF SPADES' IN ATHENS

The production of Pyotr Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades", which is the gem of Russian classics, has been resumed at the National Theatre of Greece.

It has been staged by Professor Odissel Dimitriadis, of the Thessaloniki Conservatoire. Dimitriadis is well known in Greece. In various years, he staged such operas there as "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, and the "Betrothal in the Monastery" by Sergei Prokofiev.

A few years ago, I was invited to Greece to stage "The Queen of Spades". I must say that my acquaintance with the company and the orchestra had taken place much earlier than

our joint work on the opera, and we therefore met again as old friends. The rehearsals brought us mutual satisfaction. This year the Directorate of the National Theatre has decided to resume the production of "The Queen of Spades" and invited me to Athens.

In the resumed production, the part of Hermann is played by Vladimir Pyevko, soloist from the USSR Bolshoi Theatre, Dimitriadis said. Singing the other parts are singers from the Athens Opera Company. I must say that I was immensely pleased to meet the Athens company after such a long time since our previous meeting. In the short minutes of the breaks, we spoke of the Soviet Union, of the methods of training and

Indians study Russian

A gala meeting devoted to the end of the academic year was held at the Institute of the Russian Language, attached to the House of Soviet Science, Culture and Arts in the Indian capital. The graduates sang popular Soviet songs and recited poems by famous poets in the institute's concert hall.

This year 120 residents of

Delhi received diplomas on successful completion of the first year of their studies. Some were also recommended to continue their studies at Soviet colleges and universities under the exchange programme in culture, science and education between the USSR and India. About 80 students transferred to the second year.



The immensely successful performances given by Leningrad's Gorky Theatre in Moscow have, alas, come to an end. The company performed 11 plays — including modern Soviet and foreign works as well as Russian classics such as Leo Tolstoy's "The Story of a Horse" at the Maly Theatre and its second stage. Audiences of 40,000 packed the two theatres during the tour. In autumn the Gorky company is going to Japan where it will perform at the Kabuki Theatre. A scene from "The Story of a Horse".

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

Soviet artists to set out for Canada

A contract was signed in Moscow between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR Goskontsert organization with Gerry Grundman, noted Canadian impresario, vice-president, in charge of operations and administration of the "Montreal Forum". He will be providing for guest performances in Canada by the Soviet circus and the Khoroshki song and dance ensemble of Byelorussia.

The Soviet circus last visited Canada six years ago, performing in seven cities with tremendous success, said Grundman. This time the circus will go on a nine-week tour in September, during which they will play in nine cities, ending up in Vancouver. The Khoroshki ensemble will go to Canada early

next year to perform in seven cities.

We were very hard pressed to select the numbers for the Soviet circus guest performance programme, he noted. Your country has fine and plentiful talent. Each of the numbers we saw is interesting in its own way and bears the unmistakable stamp of exceptional talent. Regrettably it is just impossible to show the Canadians all the many aspects of the circus in the USSR. We selected numbers which will be of most interest for my compatriots like performances in the arena itself, trapeze numbers and certainly the clowning. I am sure these performances will also be a great success, Grundman emphasized.

Gennady LERNOV

Tchaikovsky's birthplace

The restorers now working on the estate of the great Russian composer P. Tchaikovsky in Volynsk, in the Udmurt Autonomous Republic, are making use of old drawings to do the job. They are creating a memorial complex, including the composer's house-museum and the adjacent territory.

All the structures will be given their original look of the 1840s when our great composer was born, says museum-estate director A. Loshkaryov. The archives have many documents

about how the estate looked in those years.

The memorial zone will also include the city park and the space between the house and the lake which was there in the Tchaikovsky time. In exploring the area specialists found lime trees 160 years old, which means that once strolling under their young canopies was a boy destined to become a Russian music genius.

The work is to be completed by Tchaikovsky's 150th birthday in 1990.



JAPANESE DOLLS AND TOYS

An exhibition of Japanese dolls and toys which has opened in Moscow illustrates one of the most interesting branches of Japanese folk art, which emerged in the early Middle Ages. The exhibition is to be seen at the Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples at 16 Okhota Street in Moscow. On view are nearly 100 dolls from the museum's own collections and 500 original exhibits which were presented a short while ago to the museum by the Japanese Soka Gakkai Society.

Two halves meet after 120 years

Alexei Kovalyov, who heads the department of restoration at the Tretyakov Gallery, in Moscow, is at present working on the "Paris Puppet Show", a picture by the outstanding Russian artist Vasily Perov. His job involves the joining of what up to now have been wrongly regarded as two different paintings, into one picture. Exhibited as separate items at the Tretyakov Gallery, which acquired them from different private collections, after one hundred and twenty years of individual existence, they are now being reunited by a master restorer.

Vasily Perov painted the "Paris Puppet Show" while in France in 1853-1854. For a long time nothing was known as to the whereabouts of the picture. Nor is it known even now who cut the canvas in two! Could it have been the author himself? When restored, the "Paris Puppet Show" will be displayed for the first time at a jubilee exhibition of works by Vasily Perov to be arranged at the Tretyakov Gallery this December to mark the 150th anniversary since the artist's birth.

The immensely successful performances given by Leningrad's Gorky Theatre in Moscow have, alas, come to an end. The company performed 11 plays — including modern Soviet and foreign works as well as Russian classics such as Leo Tolstoy's "The Story of a Horse" at the Maly Theatre and its second stage. Audiences of 40,000 packed the two theatres during the tour. In autumn the Gorky company is going to Japan where it will perform at the Kabuki Theatre. A scene from "The Story of a Horse".

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

WHAT'S ON!

June 25-27

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 25 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 26 — Concert. 27 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride". Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Khabarovsk Opera and Ballet Theatre: 25 (mat) — A concert of ballet; 26 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera). 26 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Andriyevsk" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Verdi, "The Force of Destiny" (opera). 27 — Minkus, "La Bayadere" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 25 — Moliere, "Don Juan" (opera). 26 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 27 — Balasanyan, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 25 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov". 26 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding with the General". 26 (eve) — Kalman, "Evening Visitors". 27 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

The Return of Butterfly (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR). About the outstanding Ukrainian singer Solomia Krushchinskaya, who made a great contribution to world opera. Cinema: "Mir" (11 Tsvetkov Blvd), Metro Kolkhoznyaya. Four-Handed Playing (France). A comedy starring the popular French actor, Belmondo. Cinema: "Pushkin" (Pervaya Novokuznetskaya St), Metro Ryazanskaya Prospekt.

EXHIBITIONS

Branch of the Museum of History. The Truly Church of Nikitinski (3 Nikitinskiy Ln). "Russian Wooden Universe". A large exhibition of jugs, bowls, birch bark items, covering a large period — from the 20th centuries — in the development of this Russian folk art. Daily, except Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nigina.

BUSINESS

Soviet-Hungarian Commission meets

Moscow has been the venue for the 30th meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Commission approved the results of the implementation of the agreements which were reached during the talks between the heads of government of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic on key issues involved in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Measures were outlined to accelerate the preparation of proposals on matters of mutual interest.

The Commission also examined the procedure and timetable for work on the coordination of state plans adopted by the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic over the years between 1980 and 1990 and drew up directives for a further expansion of economic, scientific and technological links, particularly in the most

important and progressive branches of the national economy.

These include microelectronics, industrial robots, the automobile and lorry-building industry, the production of equipment for the light and foodstuffs industries, as well as the tractor, agricultural, chemical and oil engineering industries, agriculture, and fruit and vegetable growing.

The Commission looked into the implementation of the undertakings following from the protocol on mutual turnover over the year 1983, and from the agreements on cooperation in the chemical and petrochemical industries.

Subprogrammes were signed for the development of specialisation and cooperation in production over the period until 1990 in the area of the chemical industry, mineral fertilizers, and chemical means for the protection of plants.

CMEA DISCUSSES CURRENCY AND FINANCE MATTERS

A recent Varna session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Currency and Finance Matters drew delegations from CMEA member-states and Yugoslavia, as well as representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

Delegates discussed currency and finance issues bearing on the implementation of the Com-

prehensive Programme for the Further Promotion and Improvement of Cooperation and Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CMEA member-states falling within the Commission's competence, as well as other matters of mutual interest. Experience was shared in improving the financial credit and currency mechanisms of the CMEA nations' economies.

Trans-Siberian container service: advantageous and convenient

The transportation of large containers via the Trans-Siberian Railway gives considerable advantages to those making use of the service. This is the shortest and cheapest route (an alternative to the traditional sea-going routes) from Europe to the Far East and back. The railway cuts the distance to 13 thousand kilometres, whereas if

the cargo is shipped via the Suez and Panama Canals or around Africa, the distances to be covered are 20 and 27 thousand kilometres respectively. The Trans-Siberian Container Service is used by the famous Japanese firms of Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Nissan, Toshiba, Toyota, and Honda Motors, among

others, to deliver a large part of their exports to Europe. The following figures indicate the interest shown by foreign companies in the service. Whereas in 1971 the railway carried some two thousand twenty-foot containers, ten years later this number had risen to 153 thousand.

WEATHER

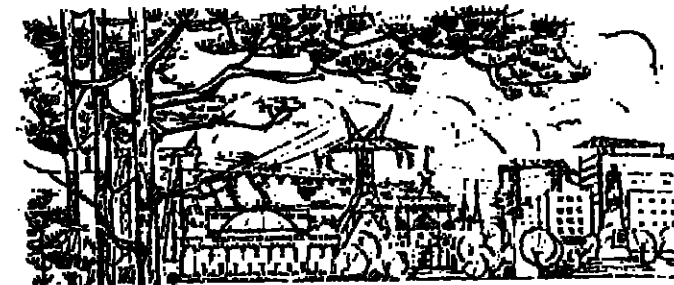
June 25-27

In Moscow, city and region, a gradual rise in temperature is expected. The clouds will lift, rain in places. Night temperatures of 8°, 9°C and of 16°, 19°C during the day. W wind.

It is baking hot (+30°C) in the South of Siberia while at the same altitude in the European part of the USSR it is only 10°C. In the next 24 hours, the weather is expected to change.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for June 16, 1983	Quotations in roubles	English pound sterling	100	111.54
Currency		Finland marks	100	12.33
Argentine peso	100	French franc	100	9.42
Australian dollar	100	FRG mark (Deutsche mark)	100	28.97
Austrian schilling	100	Indian rupee	100	7.49
Belgian franc	1,000	Italian lire	10,000	4.88
Canadian dollar	100	Japanese yen	1,000	3.25
Czechoslovak koruna	100	Netherlands guilder	100	12.84
DPRK dollar	100	Spanish peseta	1,000	1.31
		Swedish krona	100	14.72
		Swiss franc	100	17.75
		US dollar	100	14.80



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THE YUGOSLAV SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

YUGOSLAV SHIPS FOR USSR

The third out of a total of 17 tugboats being built for Suvalmport at the Josip Broz Tito shipyards in Belgrade, has been launched. This event coincides with the signing of an agreement on building twenty ships and four pushers for the USSR's river fleet.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in shipbuilding is mutually advantageous. The Soviet fleet receives modern high class ships while the large Soviet contracts ensure stable development to one of the leading Yugoslav industries allowing it to plan on a long-term basis.

HELP FROM INTERLICHT

The International Interlicht economic association, which ships freight on the Danube, will turn five years old this year.

The Budapest-based enterprise is the first of its kind in Europe and is an example of an effective socialist economic integration. It was initiated by Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to ensure fast and economic shipping of freight on the "river-sea" basis.

The freight shipped by the eight countries is originally loaded on lighters and tugged to the river estuary where it is taken by ship to India, Pakistan, Kampuchea, Malaysia, etc.

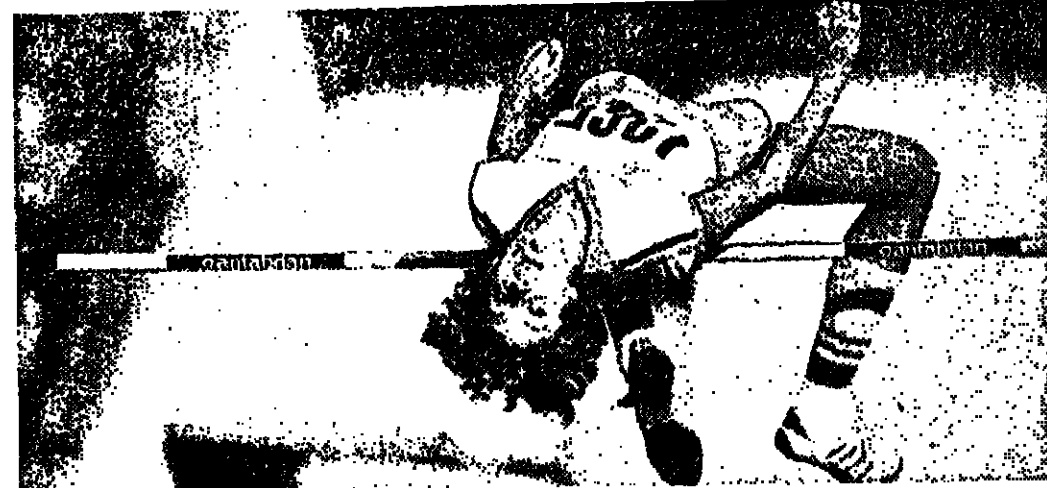
Philately

Space anniversary

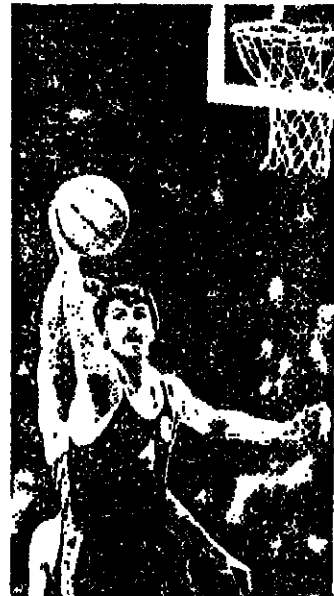
The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a stamp dedicated to the 10th anniversary since the flight in space of Valentina Tereshkova, the world's first woman cosmonaut. The flight was made on June 16-19, 1963, in the Vostok-6 spaceship. V. Tereshkova is the Chairwoman of the Soviet Women's Committee.

The 10-ropok stamp in offset printing is designed by Rim Stralnikov.





Tamara Bykova, from the Russian Federation (Rostov), indoor world record holder, won the Tournament high jumping event. Photos by Andrei Knyazev



Moscow outscored Latvia, 93-73, in a Tournament encounter.

'Queen of sport' at the finishing line

Two world, three national and 170 union republic records were set in 39 sports over five days of the Tournament of Soviet Nations' athletic competition, which ended on June 22. Regrettably, a sudden onset of cold weather in the latter days marred the overall performance.

The USSR is a traditionally strong hammer throwing nation, holding six spots in the 1982 world top ten, and one more proof of it was the new world mark of 84 m 14 cm set by world record holder Sergei Litvinov, a 16 cm improvement on his previous mark.

Tamara Bykova was the focus of the women's high-jumping contest as she cleared 197 cm in a pouring rain and gusty wind but failed to scale 201 cm.



The odds are she is in for still greater achievement. Anna Ambrazene, who recently clocked 54.02 sec in the 400 m hurdles, a world mark, won again this time, clocking 54.78 sec. There were some excellent performances in the men's 400 m hurdles, as all eight finalists ended up inside 46.00 sec while twice Olympic champion Viktor Markin clocked 45.44 sec. There was a good showing in the women's 4x100 m relay (the national teams missed the event) with a time of 43.45, while the men's event was won in 39.01 sec. Svetlana Zorina became the fourth Soviet long-jumper to reach beyond the 700 cm mark with a jump of 704 cm. Over 1,400 athletes from 31 countries attended with Ethiopia, Nigeria, Bulgaria and the GDR producing tournament winners.

On June 29 a Soviet athletic squad will fly over to Canada for the Universiad, and the world's first volleyball championships are due in Helsinki on August 7-14.

Surprises and regularities

The days fly by in quick succession at the Tournament of Soviet Nations. The athletics, fencing and volleyball tournaments are over.

The Moscow fencers scored a team victory, coming in the top three in most individual and team contests. Last year's winners the Russian Federation placed second, followed by Byelorussia.

Four-time Olympic winner, Moscow sabre fencer Viktor



World record holder Sergei Litvinov, from Rostov, the Russian Federation.

Krovopuskov, four-time world foilist Alexander Romankov, from Minsk, and last year's world champion Nailya Gilyazova, from Kazan, were again up to the mark.

In the men's volleyball tournament experts tipped the all-Moscow team featuring Olympic, world and European champions to triumph. The team's mainstay were the many-time national champions Central Army Club. Yet the tournament was won by Latvia, with a preponderance of players from the Raitoteknik club. Moscow came second, and the Ukraine, third.

Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Estonia also did quite well, so the national side coaches have a wide choice of aspirants for the European championship due in the GDR, this September.

Leningraders win in Sweden

Leningrad cyclists Alexander Krasnov, Viktor Manakov, Alexander Kulikov, Oleg Klenikov, Yuri Petrov and Leonid Arkhipov won the team event

In an annual many-day 1,260 km road race across Sweden, Tommy Prim, of Sweden, won the individual title for the second year running, followed by Krasnov.

PARREIRA SATISFIED WITH HIS YOUNG

Brazil has wrapped up its European football tour without a single defeat, beating Portugal 4-0 and Switzerland 2-1 and drawing with Wales 1-1 and Sweden 3-3.

Coach Parreira told newsmen before his team left Europe that he was contented with the tour.

There was a good showing from the young players Careca, Jorinho, Marchio and Joao Paulo, he noted. I think they will form the mainstay of our 1986 world cup side.

I would say we did best against Switzerland. Though trailing 0-1 at half-time we rallied in the second half to

show just what we are capable of, with captain Socrates and Careca netting brilliant goals.

Several leading Flamengo club players were unable to join the team in its tour of Europe as the club is now touring America in advance of an international tournament in Italy. We could have done with Zico and Junior—but, on the other hand, I was able to try out our new young players and I am satisfied. Now our chief problem is to find a fitting replacement for our veteran goal tender Lasho who played in the 1974 world cup.

Vladimir McELLIN

Juventus takes national cup

Juventus has won Italy's football cup in two games against Verona (the first a 0-2 defeat and the second a 3-0 win). Frenchman Platini, who is now

with Juventus, was the star of the second match netting two goals. The third goal was scored by Rossi, last year's best player of Europe.

TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS: WHAT IT MEANS TO SPORTSMEN

...I had a hard job making my way through a crowd of arguing fans and exhausted female volleyball players to meet Bulgarian team coach Vasil Gospodinov and team captain Rositan Mikhailova for a talk about the current Tournament.

Any such competition is one more chance to try out one's team, and the Tournament provides a brilliant opportunity in this respect, as we can learn things from other teams, said Gospodinov. We saw strong teams from world ex-champions Cuba and from the all-Moscow and all-Ukraine squads, the top three finishers, as well as the world vice-champions Peru who came in fifth. We were also impressed by teams from many constituent republics, which is evidence that volleyball is a very popular sport in the USSR, he stressed.

The fact that we, 1980 Olympic bronze medalists, failed to make the top ten, Gospodinov continued, was a great let-down for us. But we had only one experienced player while the rest were newcomers — college and school students. Hopefully, they



Bulgaria and Cuba fighting it out.

will profit from the Tournament and improve their play.

The Tournament is not just about goals, points and seconds, noted Rositan Mikhailova — one can also meet friends and share experience with eminent players and read the latest sports literature. It is a great pleasure every time we come to Moscow for practice sessions and competitions, for we invariably leave brimful of new impressions of Muscovite hospitality.

The Tournament gave me personally the chance to visit the capital of the 1980 Olympics.

Svetlana KIROVA



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